originally intended for the RUSSIAN MARRET, will open on MONDAY, Oct 23, a new Curar Side Show Room, on the plan of the London Cheep Side Source, and in consequence of the EXTREMELY LOW AATE at abick these goods have been consigned, will be cuabled to

Dicing Services for \$25, formerly sold at \$40

Decorated Tea Sela for \$7.50, formerly sold at \$42.50, and a very large variety of other goods at equally low prices. There goods have hitherto been sold principally for the Russian rearbed, but owing to the non-intercourse now existing between Brance and Russian, will bereafter be consigned to make the constantly for sale in this deportment, and the public may rely upon their being sold at the above rates.

public may rely upon their being sold at the above rates.

A FACT.—We accidentally omitted the announcement of one of our advantages at week, ignorant of that the consequences night be until enlightened by him. He whited our effice and accessed us of neglect. We "confessed the cape," but it did not satisfy him, son upon our demanding the cape," but it did not satisfy him, son upon our demanding the reason of his narrassonable conduct he replied, "It is all very well for you to applying, but who will make up may lost a substitute off and I can attribute it to no other cause that the near appearance of my assertiament." The free of this struck is at core, and for fear of repeating the error we would state that the most beentiful bars at only \$4, can be precured at Kaox's, either at No. 125 Fulton st. or No. 518 Broadway. Visi him

Broatway. Visit blim

LEARY & CO.'S QUARTERLY

For September, 1854—Thus Day will issue (new and origina

wyles for GENTLEMEN'S DRIFS HATS

LEARY & COMPANY,

Leaders of Fashion, Astor House, Broadway.

CHILDREN'S HATS AT GENIN'S, No. 214 Broadway - Never has so brilliant a display of Children's Sats, suitable for children of both seases, been offered in New York, as will now be found at GERIN'S, No. 211 Broadway, opposite St. Pan's Church.

HOSIERY AND UNDER-GARMENTS.

porters of

HOSTERY AND UNDER GARMENTS

of every description.

Importing and manufacturing largely, and having an experience of more than thirty years in the business, A. R. & Co.

REST GOODS AT VERY LOWERTES.

Slik, Woolen, Merico and Cotton Under Vosts and Drawers,
of any size and quality, made to order. Remember the

ULD STARD, No. 104 BOWERY.

Established in 1673.

GOODS FROM AUCTION.—DINING and TEA Bars, Mantle Vases &c. &c.; Gonleys, Champaones and Wiss Glasses; for sale at prices to out the times. Davis Collabous, No. 447 Broadway, near Grandet.

DAVIS COLLAMORE, No. 477 Broadway, near Grand et.

CLOTHING. — HEWITT. COULSON & CO.'s

CLOTHING is said at Nos 111 Feiron and 50 Aun ata.

G R E A T B A R G A I N S.

CARPATING 25 per cent. less than Spitos Prices.

Elegans Velvet nos Tancestry Carpeting from the recent large
Action saics, now selling for less than the cost of importation.

New styles Velvet, 10/1 to 14/ per yard.

New atyles Tapcatry, 8/ to 10/ per yard.

New atyles Tapcatry, 8/ to 10/ per yard.

New atyles 3p jay, 3/ to 10/ per yard.

New atyles 3p jay, 3/ to 10/ per yard.

New atyles 3p jay, 3/ to 10/ per yard.

New atyles 3p jay, 3/ to 10/ per yard.

Also also atspects took of new patterns Oil Ct. others, and all other goods per alming to the trade equally low.

Soffin & Louyanas are, No. 456 Brondway, near Grand st., cheep side.

IRON BEDSTEADS and FURNITURE of every varisty manufactured and for sale at No. 9 Canal-st., by the Hob-han Iron Works and Foundry. Pisin and ornamental Bed-steads from \$4 to \$100. Hat Racks, Chairs, &c. Also, Iron Balling and all kinds of Iron work to buildings. FOWLERS & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, N. Y.

TO OUR LADY PATRONS-RICH FURS.-En-TO OUR LADY PATRONS—RICH POLS.—Lucouraged by past patronage in this department of Ladies Cotuning, we have menufactured (on our own premises) from
prime Skins, for this season's Retail Sales, a large assortment
of Ladies Direct Comprising all the describle patterns
and qualities known to the Trade, and will exhibit and offer
them for sale on Tursbay, Oct 10. Relying upon the intrinmerit of the articles offered, renders further commendation fulsome and unnecessary.

Likalv & Ce. Hatters,
Actor House, Breadway.

RICH'S IMPROVED SALAMANDER SAFE, WILD RIGH'S IMPROVED SALAMANDER SARE, WILLIAMS TARKS—The subscritter respectfully inform the public that they are the only manufacturers of WILDAR'S FATENT SALAMANDER SAFE, in this city, (Mr. Herring having reasigned Wilder's Petent to Mr. Wilder) and they essure their customer that not a dollar's worth of property has ever been consumed (in welve years) in a Safe of their make. They are made in the innet fails for immar and secured with Jones World's Fair Lock, Eall's improved with a key not larger than two shilling piece. Day & Newell's celebrated leck, Yale's improved, or any other that may be desired. A large assortment slways on hand and for sale by Synams & Manvin, Nos. 144 and 145 Water at , successors to Rich & Go.

J. H. THOMPSON, from Paris, Phrenologica Bair Cutter, is to be found at No. 6 Warrenest, three door from Brobdway. He is the only eithst in New York wh theroughly understands Cutting the Hair to suit the formation of the head. Call and tr, bis skill.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS,-T. Gilbert & Co.'s PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—T. Gilbert & Co. s premium Pianos, with or without the Abilian, with iron trames (edapting them to say climate) and circular scales, Horace Waynes's Istractor Pianos—bavius greater power, brilliancy and cichness of tone, cleaning the climate and duability of make, then any other Piano in the United States, Hallet & Cumston's Pianos, (of the oud firm of Hallet & Co.) S. D. & H. W. Smith's celebrated Melodeon's Second-hard Pianos, and the property of the pianos, of the oud firm of Hallet & Co.) S. D. & H. W. Smith's celebrated Melodeon's Second-hard Pianos, and the pianos, which have been rented but for a chort time, will be sold very low—each instrument guaranteed. A large of country made for cash, To sait some purchaseers, morthly payments will be taken. Cash paid for second-hard Pianos. Pianos to real.

Houses Waynes, No. 333 Broadway.

Western Clorusty C.—The undersigned will

WINTER CLOTHING.-The undersigned will dispose of the balance of his stock of first quality Ready-M. CLOTHING, comprising Overcears. Business Costs. Partalov Vests, &c., at wholerable prices, with a view of reducering new promises at the old stand. No 231 Broadway, on the

Isabella and Catawba Grapes, Apple, Quince

few doors above the Irving Home.

LACK AND MUSLAN CURFAINS PROM AUCTIO.

-KELTY & FERRISON, No. 2004 Broadway and No. 54 flees
tt, have just received from another 5,100 Lace and Maswhich will be soid for a few cays 29 per sent less than cost
importation. Also, De Laires, Damas's, Cornices Cort
Triumings and Window Shades, at a great reduction in gric

"WANTED ONE THOUSAND MILLINERS," the name of a farce which draws large sudiences, and the an nouncement of R. T. Wilder, Nos. Re and 22 John st., that h immense stock of superb Falland Wilder Milliars to consume of every style of French Bonnets. Artificial Flowers, Rhome feathers, &c.—is now selling at cost, can hardly fail to even an equal luror. One word as to the matter of this reduction. The object of the advertiser is to command such a rush of cut tom, by chang pitces, as shall camble him to keep at his com.

All the New-York City Banks at par, Farmers and Merchants' Bank, Memphis, 40 cents; Washtenaw 40; Mi ford 20. Notes on these Banks taken as above for Clothing at EVANS'S CLOTHING WARRHOUSE, Nos 65 and 63 Fulton s Grand Opening of Ladies' and Misses' WINTER BONKETS, on TRURSDAY, Oct. 26, at GENIN'S BARRAR, No. 513

Ladies will find the LINED INDIA RUBBER

Per ship Constantine, Liverpool, HIRAM AN-DERSON, No. 30 Bowery, has just received several magnifices English Medallion Royal Velvet Carrays, worth \$250 t \$1,000. 30,500 yards beautiful Ingrain Carraying, 3/, 4/ and 5/ per yard.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PEPOT FOR THE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEPOT FOR THE SALE OF DESILER'S CREERATED TASTREESS PLILS, FOR FEVER AND AGUE.—Owing to the unexampled domain for this new specifields Fever and ague is wholesale and retail/displict as been opened at No. 341 Broadway, wastly opposite the Palernsele. The investor of the remedy, Mr Danitles, will be in constant attendance, and advice to meet particular cases of fever and ague patients will be given graintiously by him. These Pills are warranted to cure the worst case.

Orders from the city trade, and from dealers guserally, are respectfully solicited.

C. D. DESHLER, Agent, No. 241 Broadway.

C. D. DESILER, Agent, No. 541 Broadway.

RISTURE.—MARSH'S PATENT, THE ONLY RADICAL CURE TRUSS.—MARSH & CO. have just received the
United States Letters Patent for Marsh's Radical Care Truss,
that trock the premium at the late Exhibition in the Crystal
Palace. It has received the universal approbation of the needlead and surgical profession of this city, and will cure nine our
of ton essen of reducable Hernis. All persons are extrinon al
aniset infringing upon this instrument. Open from 7.4 M.
until 9 P. M. Mars. & Co., No. 25 Maiden-lane, N. Y. PHALON'S PAPHIAN LOTION has not only

CRISTADORO'S LIQUID HAR DYE.—This is the very best coloring Fluid in the world. The black and brown conferred by it to the hale are nature's own, perfectly undistinguishable from the natural side. Solid, wholevale and retail, and applied, at Cartaranone's No. 6 Astar House.

HAR DYE AND WIGS.—BATCHELOR'S colebrate Hall Dye is by all acknowledged the best to the world. Solid gholdende and retail, or applied in nine private rooms at W. A. BATCHAUN'S Hair Dye, Wig and Ornamental Mair Factory, No. 283 Broadway.

Piano-Fortes,
Manufactured by J. P. Wake & Co.,
Manufactured by J. P. Wake & Co.,
Equal in tone and touch to any in the world, fully warrante
and for sale at a large discount for each or approved paper.

The Tribune for Europe.

We shall issue THIS MORNING an Edition of
THE SIMI-WERKLY TRIBUNE, for circulation in
Europe. It will contain all the latest News up to the time of going to press. Single copies, in wrappers ready for mailing, can be had at the desk. Price Si-Cents. The steamship Europa sails from Boston for Liverpool To-Morrow at 12 M.

Subscriptions and Advertisements for THE NEW-YORK THIBUNE can be left with the following Agents: LONDON-Mr. W. Thomas, Nos. 19 and 21 Cath

Panis-Ch. L. Fleischwan, Office American.

## New-York Daily Tribune.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 24.

John McGoth (late McGoun & Kewin) No. 50 State-et. Albany, has The Talkets for sale on the arrival of the morning Express train from New-York.

Capt. CHARLES H. MARSHALL was last evening nominated for Congress by what is called the Whig Convention of the VIth District, comprising the Xith, XVth and XVIIth Wards. Capt. Marshall has gone to Europe, but we trust he has friends here authorized to decline the nomination in his behalf. The People of that District mean to reelect their present Member, the Hon. JOHN WHEELER, whose resolute and fearless resistance to the Nebraska Iniquity is very generally and heartly spproved. We trust Capt. Marsball's name will be withdrawn; but whether it shall or shall not be, let no elector of the District who henors manig defiance of party shackles fail to east his vote for JOHN WHEELER.

We have this morning further details of the news from Dr. Rae in reference to the supposed discovery of the remains of Sir John Franklin and his party. In the spring of 1850 certain Esquimeaux saw about forty white men dragging boats over the ice southward at King William's Land. They understood by signs that the whites had lost their ships in the ice, and were in search of game. They appeared thin and hungry, and bought a seal from the Esquimeaux. Later the same season the bodies of about thirty whites were found on the main land, and five more on a neighboring island, at a place supposed to be near Back's or Great Fish River. Some of the bodies had been buried, some were in tents, some under a boat, and others were scattered about. One appeared to have been an officer, having a telescope strapped to his back. Some of the bodies were mutilated so as to lead to the opinion that the latest survivors had been driven to cannibalism. There was abundance of ammunition found on the bodies. It is supposed that all the watches, telescopes and compasses were broken up, as pieces of such articles were in possession of the natives. Such as could be obtained are to be forwarded to London.

The crusade against unlicensed liquor sellers goes on with considerable spirit. Seventy-one were arrested in the Eleventh Ward, yesterday, and 175 in the Sixteenth Ward, last week. We hope it will not prove a mere ante-election spasm, but that it will continue until the little law we have is fully carried out. Ever since the organization of the present Police Department, there have been from three to four thousand persons constantly and openly selling liquor without license, and no attempt was made to prevent them until the Police were absolutely driven to their duty by the Carson League. How much credit Westervelt, Matsell & Co. deserve for the present movement may be judged from the alacrity with which they operate. Had it not been for the League, we very much doubt if a single violator of the law would have been troubled by

The trial of Jerome B. King, charged with the murder of Peter G. Post by stabbing, some three weeks age, was begun and finished yesterday. The Jury gave a verdict of manslaughter in the third degree, with a recommendation to mercy. Sentence suspended.

Another fearful tragedy-a double murder-is detailed in our paper this morning. A man in New-Windsor, Orange County, murdered his wife and then cut his throat from car to car. The cause seems thus far to be unknown.

The influx of immigrants for the last two days has been quite extraordinary, being no less than nine thousand three hundred and forty-four.

#### THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

The last week of the Crystal Palace Exhibi tion has come, as it must positively close with Tuesday, the 31st inst., and will immediately thereafter be broken up and dispersed to the four quarters of the globe. The Association owes debts which must be paid; so all its effects are now offered for sale at low prices, and will be brought to the hammer if not otherwise disp of forthwith. The Palace itself must be sold to the highest bidder, and may very probably be taken down and removed to a distant city: at all events, it will cease forever to be a templa of Beauty and Art. Those who have not seen and epioved its marvelously abundant and diversified achievements of Genius. Taste and Skill must make haste to do so during the few days and evenings that remain; for no one can rationally hope to see such another Exhibition in America during the lifetime of the present generation. Pecuniarily, the fortunes of this Exhibition have been so disastrous, while those who have endeavored to sustain and direct it have met so little cooperation and sympathy from the great body of those who ought to have cheered and sustained them, that it is very unlikely that men can be found to waste another Half Million Dollars and two years of censeless labor and anxiety on so thankless an enterprise. Yet this Exhibition will be regretted when it is

no more. Were our City to purchase it outright at half its cost, reducing the charge for admission to the few pence required to pay its current expenses, having each of our Public Schools in its turn taken thither, not for a mere harrying glance, but for day by day of patient examination and elucidation, we believe this would be the best investment of public money ever made here. It has been the standing but most unjust reproach of this Exhibition that it was, unlike its London prototype, "a private speculation," though its projectors and managers would have gladly had it otherwise. We do not think it could have been better managed by public functionaries, but its consideration and patronage would in that case have been far higher than they have been. It is new too late, however, for regrets or amendments; the Exhibition has not paid: the Association is hopelessly embarraseed, and all it has must be sold. The Palace, we trust, will somehow and somewhere be preserved; but its marvelous beauty and grace must be hidden if not marred by partitions and adeptations to fit it for some homelier and more presale utility-for a market or a manufactory, a warehouse or a workhouse. Come and see it, then, you who can appreciate beauty and excellence, ere it closes forever! You will not in this century see in America so ample a collection of Statues, Paintings, Curiosities, objects of interest and works of useful art. Citizens of Philadelphia, of Boston, of Providence, Albany

and Newark, if you have not yet studied this Ex-

hibition-and you cannot have merely glanced at the half of it in a single day-do not let it close unvisited and unenjoyed. Its last sands have nearly run out and

We shall rot look apon its like again.

ASPECT OF THE EUROPEAN CRISIS.

The days in which religious considerations were a governing element in the wars of Western Europe are, it seems, long gooe bye. The treaty of Westphalia, in 1648, which wound up the thirty years' war in Germany, marks the epoch when such questions lost their force and disappeared as a moving cause of international strife. The attitude of the two great powers of western Europe in the present war against Russia is a stribing illustration of this truth. We there see England, professedly Protestant, allied with France, prefessedly Catholic, ("damnably heretical" as they mutually are in each others' eyer, according to the orthodox phraseology of both ) for the purpose of defending Turkey, a Mohammedan power, whose destruction they ought most religiously to desire, against the aggressions of "holy" Russia, a power Christian like themselves: and, though the position of Austria and Prussia is more equivocal than that of England and France, the maintenance of the Mussulman empire in its integrity against the assaults of its Christian neighbor of the North is an object that has been avowed and guaranteed, equally with France and England, by the two great powers of Christian Germany. Religious considerations are certainly not the influences that restrain these from action against Russia.

To perfectly appreciate this state of things we must call to mind the period of the crusades, when western Europe, so late as the thirteenth century, undertook a "holy war" against the "infidel" Turks for the possession of the holy sepulchre. Western Europe now not only acquiesces in the Mussulman jurisdiction over the seculchre, but goes so far as to laugh at the contests and rivalries of the Greek and Latin monks to obtain undivided possession of a shrine ence so much coveted by all Christendom; and when Christian Russia steps forward to "protect" the Christian subjects of the Porte, western Europe of to-day arrays itself in arms against the Czar to thwart a design which it would once have deemed highly laudable and righteous. To drive the Moslems out of Europe would once have roused the zeal of England and France: to prevent the Turks from being driven out of Europe is now the most cherished resolve of those na tions. So broad a gulf stands between Europe of the nineteenth and Europe of the thirteenth century! So fallen away since the latter epoch is the political influence of religious dogma.

We have carefully watched for any expression of the purely ecclesiastical view of the European erisis, and have only found one pamphlet by a Cambridge D.D., and one North British Reviewer for England, and the Paris Unicers for France, which have dogmatically represented the defense of a Mohammedan power by Christendom as absolutely sinful; and these pronunciamentos have remained without an echo in either country, Whence is this !

From the period of the Protestant Reformation, the upper classes in every European nation, whether it remained Catholic or adopted Protestantism, and especially the statesmen, legists and diplomatists, began to unfasten themselves individually from all religious belief, and become free thinkers, so-called. This intel lectual movement in the higher circles manifested itself without reserve in France from the time of Louis XIV., resulting in the universal predilection for what was denominated Philosophy during the eighteenth century. But when Voltaire found residence in France no longer safe, not because of his opinions, nor because he had given oral expression to them, but because he had communicated them by his writings to the whole reading public, he betook himself to England and testified that he found the salons of high life in London still "freer" than those of Paris. Indeed, the men and women of the court of Charles II., Bolingbroke, the Walpoles, Hume, Gibbon and Charles Fox, are names which all suggest a prevalent unbelief in religious dogmas, and a general adhesion to the Philosophy of that age on the part of the upper classes, statesmen and politicians of England. This may be called, by way of distinction, the era of aristocratic re volt against ecclesiastical authority. Comte, in one short sentence, has characterized this situa-

"From the opening of the revolutionary period in the 16th century this system of hypocrisy has been more and more elaborated in practice, permitting the emancipation of all minds of a certain bearing, on the tacit condition that they should slid in protracting the submission of the masses. This was entirently the policy of the Jesuits."

This brings us down to the period of the French Revolution, when the masses, firstly of France, and afterward of all Western Europe, along with a desire for political and social freedom, began to entertain an ever-growing aversion to religious degma. The total abolition of Christlanity, as a recognized institution of State by the French Republican Convention of 1793, and since then the gradual repeal in Western Europe, wherever the popular voice has had power, of religious tests and political and civil disabilities of the same character, together with the Italian movement of 1848, sufficiently announce the wellknown direction of the popular mind in Europe. We are still witnesses of this epoch, which may be characterized as the era of demo-

cratic revolt against ecclesiastical authority. But this very movement among the masses since the French Revolution, bound up as it was with the movement for social equality, brought about a violent reaction in favor of church authority in high quarters. Nobility and clergy, lords temporal and lords spiritual, found themselves equally threatened by the popular movement, and it naturally came to pass that the upper classes of Europe threw aside their skeptleirm in public life, and made an outward all! ance with the State churches and their systems. This reaction was most apparent in France, first under Bonaparte, and during the Restoration under the elder branch of the Boursons, but it was not less the case with the rest of Western Europe. In our own day, we have seen renewed on a smaller scale this patching-up of an alliance offensive and defensive between the upper classes and the ecclesiastical interest. Since the epoch. of 1830, the statesmen had begun to manifest ane w a spirit of independence toward ecclesiastical control; but the events of 1818 threw them back into the arms of Mother Church. Again France gave the clearest exemplification of this phenomenon. In 1849, when the terror of the Democratic deluge was at its hight, Messrs. Thiers, De Hauranne, and the Universitarians, (who had passed for Atheists with the clergy)

together with the so-called Liberal Opposition, were unanimous in supporting that admirablyqualified "Saviour of Religion," M. Benaparte, in his project for the violent restoration of the Pope of Rome, while the Waig Ministry of Protestant England, at whose head was a member of the ultra-Protestant family of Russell, were warm in their approval of the same expedition. This religious restoration by such processes was indeed only redeemed from universal ridicule by the extremely critical posture of affairs which for the moment, in the interest of "order," did not allow the public men of Europa to indulge in the sense of the ludicrous.

But the submission of the classes of leading social influence to ecclesiastical control, which was hollow and bypocritical at the beginning of this century after the Revolution of 1792, has been far more precarious and superficial since 1848, and is only acknowledged by those classes so far as it suits their immediate political interest. The humiliating position of utter dependence which the ecclesiastical power susteins toward the temporal arm of Government has been made fully manifest since 1848. The Pope, indebted to the French Government for his present tenure of the chair of St. Peter; the French clergy, for the sake of their salaries, blessing trees of liberty and proclaiming the sovereignty of the people, and afterward canonizing the present Emperor of France as the chosen instrument of God and the savior of religion, their old proper doctrines of legitimacy and the divine right of kings being in each case laid aside with the downfall of the corresponding political regime; the Anglican clergy, whose ex officio head is a temporal Queen, dependent for promotion on the recommendation of the Prime Minister, now generally a Liberal, and looking for favors and support against popular eneroschment to Par-liament, in which the Liberal element is ever on the increase, constitute an ensemble from which it would be absurd to expect acts of pure ecclesinstical independence, except in the morally impossible case of an overwhelming popular support to fall back upon.

Such was the position of affairs in 1853, when the governing classes of England and France deemed it necessary and politic to espouse the cause of the Ottoman Porte against the Christian Czar, and that policy was not only sanctioned, but in a measure forced upon them by the popular sentiment of the two nations. Then the Governments of France and England entered upon a policy totally inconsistent with religious considerations, and threw off unhesitatingly their feigned ecclesiastical alliance. Then at length the upper-class current of revolt (which had been so long dissembled) formed a juncture with the broad popular current, and the two together, like the Missouri and the Mississippi, rolled onward a tide of opinion which the ecclesiastical power saw it would be madness to encounter. Beneath this two-fold assault, the pure ecclesiastical point of view has not dared to manifest itself; while on the contrary, the State clergy of England, on the appointed day of the national fast and humiliation, had to pray and preach patriotic sermons on behalf of the success of the Crescent and its allies. These considerations seem to afford a rational explanation of two apparent anomalies with which we started, namely, the defense of the Crescent by allied Catholic and Protestant Europe against the assaults of the Cross, as represented by Christian Russia, and the fact that no voice of any influence has been lifted up to denounce to Christendom the novel position in which

it is placed. This coalition between the politicians of Western Europe and the popular opinion in behalf of a purely secular policy, is likely to generate ulterior consequences and to subject ecclesiastical influence to further shocks from its old accomplices, the politicians. It is doubtless owing to the ripeness of the public mind in this respect, that Lord Palmerston ventured to refuse the request of the Edinburgh Presbytery for a day of public fast and humiliation to avert the divine scourge of cholers, the Home Secretary audaciously averring that prayers would be of no consequence unless they cleaned their streets and habitations, and that cholera was generated by natural causes, such as deleterious gases from decomposed vegetable matter. The vain and unscrupulous Palmerston knew that buffeting the clergy would

for Anglican orthodoxy to side with the Greek Cross against the Turkish Crescent, Catholic Europe could not unite with so impious a denier of the authority of the successor of St. Peter, and so unballowed a pretender to the highest spiritual functions, as the Czar of Russia, and would apparently have no other opinion to utter than that both the beiligerent parties were in-To complete the disparagement which ecclesi-

astical authority has undergone in the present European crisis, it is patent to the world that while the advanced communities of Western Europe are in a forward stage of ecclesiastical decay, in barbarian Russia, on the other hand, the State Church retains a powerful and undiminished vigor. While Western Europe, discarding religious biases, has advanced in defense of "right against might" and "for the independence of Europe," "holy" Rus. sin has claimed for its war of might against right a religious sanction as a war of the vicegerent of God against the infidel Torks. It is true that Nesseltode, in his State papers, has never had the essurance in the face of Europe to appeal to the ecclesiastical aspect of the question, and this is in itself a remarkable symptom of the decline of the ecclesiastical sentiment: this method of treatment is reserved by the Russian Court for internal use smong the ignorant and credulous Muscovites, and the miracle-pictures, the relies, the crusading proclamations of the Russian Generals show how much stress is there laid upon the religious phase of the struggle for inflaming the zeal of the Russian people and army. Even the St. Petersburg Journals do not omit to east in the teeth of France and England the reproach that they are fighting on behalf of the abhorred Crescent, against the religion of the Cross. Such a contrast between religious Russis and secular France and England is worthy of a profound and thorough examination, which we cannot undertake to give it, our object being simply to call to these large, impressive, and novel facts a degree of attention they have not hitherto received. They are facts which perhaps the philosophic and religious historians of the future will alone be able to appreciate at their exact value. They appear, however, to constitute an important step in the great movement of the world toward abregating absolute authority and establishing the independence of the individual judgment and conscience in the religious as well as the political sphere of life. To defend or attack that movement is not our purpose; our duty is discharged in the simple attestation of its progress.

There is no reason to doubt that among the order of Knew-Nothings there are many honest and patrictic men, who have joined the order from the belief that it offered the means of reforming the corruptions and eradicating the occasional baseness of our politics. It is well knows that the original scheme of the society was not to set up candidates of its own for office, but to select from those nominated by the various political parties such men as should really possess the highest qualifications of character and talent, and elect them. It is true that a mistaken and unjust proscription of foreign-born citizens, simply because foreign-born, was also a part of the plan, but we are willing to presume that a great portion of the Know-Nothings were governed by an honest and zealous desire for the public good. And as long as the order seemed to adhere to this policy, it not only gained victories at the local elections, but carried with it a certain meral influence, growing out of its apparent independence, and its freedom from personal and selfish aims.

But now all this is changed, and we see the Order unblushingly standing forth not as the corrector of the old political parties, but as a new party, even more meanly and corruptly managed than any of the old ones. It now sets up its own candidates, and such candidates! From Scroggins to Schaffer, from Ullmanu to Ebling, all either chronic speculators in politics or individuals with regard to whom the entire public are Know Nothings. The pitiful tricks, the base intrigues, the gross impositions on the masses, which have notoriously marked the recent management of the Order, and which only form a part of the policy all along contemplated by its leaders, have never been surpassed in the worst degradations of Whig or Democratic wire-pulling. If the Order had a single respectable trait before, it has none now. It has sunk below contempt, and has not only committed political suicide, but has done it in the least decent and creditable manner. No man of honesty and selfrespect can longer maintain any connection with it, or receive with any feeling but scorn and disgust the command to vote for the candidates it has been used to put in nomination.

It is a great pity that our Silver Gray factionists can't carry one Whig State Convention in the course of a dozen years. If they could only do it-and we have a great mind to help them if they will only tell us when they mean to try-and will nominate a ticket and put forth a platform after their own heart, we'll agree to show them a specimen of bolting that they cannot fail to profit by. It might fairly be supposed that a faction perpetually beaten and eternally bolting would acquire some knowledge of the business; but instruction and experience seem to be wasted on this little equad. Why don't they borrow manheed enough to make one square, open bolt, so as to catch a flegging that will make them seem respectable ? This "Know-Nothing" dodge seems a little more cowardly than any of its predecessors. Here are the Rochester American, Buffalo Commercial, Ontario Repository, Troy Whig and one or two others, displaying the Whig State Ticket ostentatiously at the mast-head and all the time doing their best to defeat it by every kind of speaking disparagement or open detraction. Their perfect right to work for Ullmann, Bronson or Seymour is unquestioned; all we ask is that they run up their proper flag and not fire at the Waig candidates from the shelter of a nominally friendly position. We heartily pity them. True, they are our adversaries; but we would not have even our enemies constrained to despise themselves. Is there no kicking these creatures into honesty

The Brooklyn Daily Eagle commends its home

candidate for Congress as follows: Mr. Taylor is a native of the 'Old Dominion' of be a cheap and easy way of acquiring popularity; otherwise he would not have ventured on the experiment.

A further evidence of the extreme incompetence of ecclesiastical policy to answer the exigencies of the European situation is found in the consideration that the ecclesiastical view, if legically carried out, would condemn Catholic Europe to entire indifference in the present European crisis; for though it might be permissible for Analican orthodoxy to side with the Greek

e occasion.
"From the West Mr. Taylor removed to the South, "From the West Mr. Taylor removed to the South, and located in Monfgomery, Ala.; and he was there also an active democrat, and an intimate, personal friend of the Hon. Arthur P. Bagby, then Senator of that State, and of our late Vice-President, Wm. R. King, who frequently expressed the highest estimate of the talents and personal worth of Mr. Taylor. From his associations with Mr. King, and his personal acquaintance with President Polk, in aid of whose election he had labored effectively, Mr. Taylor exerted a very considerable influence with that Administration. He bowever declined to receive various appointments offered to him, because acceptance would interfere with his efficial duties. During President Polk's administration he removed to New-York City, and thence to Brooklyn; and since 1818 has been an active but retiring and unofficious democrat."

—The Sham Democracy of Brooklyn are very

-The Sham Democracy of Brooklyn are very happy in the selection of candidates for the work they have to do. Their present Member (we understand) is a Georgian, who came here a midshipman, married rich and set up as a Democrat, in which profession he has succeeded very well. His designated successor is by birth what Dan. S. Dickinson wished he had been-a Virginiauwho finished his political education in Kentucky and Alabama. Such men may be relied on to do the work of the Slavery Propaganda without sbrinking or wincing, and without any excessive wear and tear of conscience. They are just the boys who should be chosen for such a work, and we hope more of the same sort can be found to run on the Sham Democracy's ticket in other districts. We always prefer a born slaveholder to a doughface, for the former may be honest.

We just want to know, and hope to be promptly told, whether Mr. Bayar I Clark, the Whig nomince for Congress in the Westchester District, is favoring and will vote for Myron H. Clark for Governor, and not for Daniel Ullmann, or for somebody else? He has written a letter on the Nebraska question which evinces proper indignation as to past wrongs, but is not quite so clear as to the mode and measure of redress. Will Mr. B. Clark let us know whom he supports for Governor ? This is a perfectly free country (niggers always excepted.) wherein any one who has

no shoes or boots has an inborn, indefeasible right to go barefoot; but as the Whig voters of the IXth District are asked to support Mr. Bayard Clark as the Whig candidate, they have a clear right to know whether he supports the Whig State ticket! Will be let us hear?

# THE LATEST NEWS.

RECEIVED BY

#### MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS CONCERN-ING THE FATE OF SIR JOHN FRANK-LIN AND HIS COMPANIONS. BOSTON, Monday, Oct. 23, 1854.

Late Montreal papers contain some additional details concerning the discovery of Sir John Franklin's party, obtained by Dr. Rae from the Esquimaux. The report is as follows: "In the Spring of 1850 a party of white men, amounting to about forty, were seen traveling south-

ward over the ice, and dragging boats with them, by some Esquimanx Indians, who were killing seals on the north shore of King William's Land, which is a large island, named Keliktak, by the Esquimaux Note of the party could speak the native language intelligibly, but by signs the natives were made to understand that their ships had been crushed by ice, and that the whites were now going to where they expected to find deer to shoot. From the appearance of the men, all of whom, except one chief officer, looked thin, they were supposed to be getting short of provisions, and they purchased a seal from the natives. At a later date during the same season, but previous to the disruption of the ice, the bodies of about thirty white persons were discovered on the continent, and five more on an island near it. About a long day's journey, say thirty-five or forty miles, to the north-west of a large stream-which can be no other than Back's Great Fish River, as its description and that of the low shore in the neighborhood of Point Ogle and Montreal Island agree exactly with that of Sir George Back-some of the bodies had been buried, some were in ten's under a boaf that had been turned over to form a shelter, and several lay scattered about in different directions. Of those found on the island one was supposed to have been an officer, as he had a telescope strapped over his shoulder and his double-barreled gan lay underneath him. From the mutilated state of many of the corpses and the contents of the kettles it is evident that the party had been driven to the last resource, "cannibalism," as a means of prolonging life. There appears to have been an abundant stock of ammunition, as the powder was emptied in a heap on the ground by the natives out of the kegs of cases containing it, and a quantity of ball and shot was found below high water mark, having been left on the ice close to the beach. There must have been a number of watches, telescopes, compasses, guns, &c., all of which appear to have been broken up, as Dr. Rae saw pieces of these different articles with the Esquimaux, together with some silver spoons and forks, as many of which as could be obtained were purchased, and a list of the most important of the relies found, with the drawings of others, were to be forwarded to London."

#### EXCITEMENT IN HAVANA

Special Dispatch to the Albany Eveniog Journal.
NEW-ORLEASS, Wednesday, Oct. 18, 1854.
Letters received here from Havana, by the steamship Black Warrier, report that the assassin of Castaneds, the capter of Gen. Lopez, succeeded in making his escape. The funeral cortegé of the murdered man was composed entirely of the Police force, (Guarda Cival,) paraded for the occasion by order of the Government. The indignation of the populace at this proceeding was very great, and the prowas frequently insulted by opprobrious cries from the people, which irritated the members of the Police to so high a degree that they attacked the people, and several were killed and wounded in the aff-ay. Large bodies of treops were ordered out, and the guards at the gates of the city and other stations were immediately doubled, as some popular outbreak was feared. Quiet was, however, soon restored, although the pre-vious excitement was most intense—as all were commenting upon the subject in terms by no means favor-Gen. Conchn. A letter says: "This is the second disturbance during the last four months, and is an evidence of disaffection. Such commotions against the Government were unknown before the present year, although several attempts had been previously made to assassinate Castaneda."

#### FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 23, 1854.

The corner-stone of the Metropolitan Methodist
Church in this city was laid to-day with imposing and
appropriate ceremoties. An address was delivered
by Bishop Simpson, and Dr. Magruder, Grand Master of the Masonic Order in this District, officiated in
placing the stone. The members of the Masonic Order attended generally. attended generally.

A screnade was given to night to Gov. Bigler, who is stopping at Willard's Hotel, by the Young Democ-

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS, &c.

Bosros, Monday, Oct. 23, 1834.

The Whige of the IVth District met in this city today and unanimously renominated S. H. Walley of
Rexbury, for Congress.

The British ship Ann, which arrived here to-day
from St. Johns, N. F., brought fifty-one passengers
from the wrecked steamship City of Philadelphia.

The Directors of the Vermont Central Railroad have
voied to trace the frandulent stock issued by Crane The Directors of the Vermont Central Railroad have voted to trace the fraudulest stock issued by Crane before opening the transfer books, and to hold it in abeyance until some decision, Legislative, Judicial or other action is had in the matter.

Two cargoes of Malaga fruit which arrived yesterday, were sold at auction to-day for cash. Blue Mark brought as high as \$11.25; Black do, \$10.32; boxes bunch, in layers, \$3.44; banch Muscatels, \$3.10.

FIRE AT DETROIT.

The brick building on Woodbridge-st., Detroit, cccupied by J. W. Ingersoli as a sash factory, was destroyed by fire on Friday last. The loss was about \$15,000. No insurance.

YELLOW FEVER AT SAVANNAHA There were three deaths from yellow fever at Sa asnah on Saturday. There has been no frost here yet.

Jour P. Cummisa, the Whig candidate for Assetably in the XVIth and XXth Wards, was the Member from that District last winter, and one of the most industrious, capable, efficient men in the Assembly. No one gave a heartier or more effective support to Liquor Prohibition than he did. And yet year that Temperance men in the XXth Ward are trying to set up another candidate—a worthy and fit man, whom we shall gladly support for that office whenever he can be elected. But to run him now is simply to defeat any candidate friendly to Prshiblion and elect a devotee of Nebraska and Whisky. Can they be sincere, unselfish advocates of Prohibi tien who try to get up another Temperance candi-

### date than Mr. Cumming ?

The able article in THE TRIBUSE of yesterday, signed "Paul Stillman," we are requested to say, was of by Mr. Stillman, of the firm of Stillman, Allen & Co., whose official position in the New York and Liverpool Steamship Co. (as Superintending Engineers,) is supposed would render any public statement from them of questionable propriety at this time.

The Washington correspondent of The New-Orleans Beetrusts the Whigs of the South " will still keep the "good old Clay flag flying." We should rather ad-vise them to follow some live man's bauner if they

Meesrs. Padelford, Fay & Co. of Savannah, under date of Monday morning, telegraph to their agents in this City as follows: " Frost has made its appear-" suce here; send the absentees home,"